

# *The Byzantine Empire*



***Bell Ringer***

- 1. Who was the greatest ruler of the Byzantine Empire?***
- 2. Who was the most powerful woman of the Byzantine Empire?***
- 3. What was the great church built in Constantinople by Justinian?***

***Pages 301 - 306***

# Day 1

**JOURNAL ENTRY, “Activating Words: Classical Empires”**

**JOURNAL ENTRY, “Map of Constantinople”**

**Essential Question** – *WHO WAS EMPEROR JUSTINIAN  
AND WHAT WAS HIS LEGACY?*

**Essential Question** – *WHAT CAUSED THE  
CATHOLIC CHURCH TO SPLIT?*

### *SSWH4*

*Create our Learning Goals for this Unit!*

**SSWH4 The student will analyze the importance of the Byzantine and Mongol empires between 450 CE and 1500 CE.**

- a. Analyze the importance of Justinian, include the influence of the Empress Theodora, Justinian's Code, and Justinian's efforts to recapture the west.
- b. Describe the relationship between the Roman and Byzantine Empires and the rise of Constantinople as a center for law, religion, and the arts.
- c. Explain the Great Schism of 1054 CE.



## *Unit 4: Empires and Kingdoms*

### *Activating Words*

*Great Schism of 1054*

*excommunication*

*Hagia Sophia*

*Monotheism*

*Allah*

*icon*

*Tsar*

*Cyrillic Alphabet*

*Torah*

*Islam*

## Setting the Stage

- ▣ Western Roman Empire had crumbled in the fifth century B.C.
- ▣ Rome had divided into Western and Eastern Empires.
- ▣ The capitol was moved from Rome to Constantinople (Byzantium was the name of the Eastern Empire)
- ▣ For nearly 1000 years Byzantium would flourish and carry on the glory of Rome.

## *The Byzantine Empire During the Reign of Justinian*



*Essential Question!*

*What were the achievements of Justinian?*

*Journal Activity*

*Skim read text to locate 4 achievements of Justinian - include supporting details and use a concept map to show your work!*

*What were the accomplishments of Justinian?*

*Justinian's  
reign*

*pg. 301-306 (Include supporting details) slider/eraser*

## Life in the new Rome

- ▣ Most thought of themselves as living in the new Rome but few spoke Latin – they spoke Greek.
- ▣ They created a uniform law code called Justinian's Code.
  - "The Code" – contained nearly 5,000 Roman Laws
  - "The Digest" - summarized the opinions of Rome's greatest thinkers- 50 volumes.
  - "The Institutes" - was a textbook that told law students how to use the laws.
  - "The Novelle" – was new laws passed after 534 A. D.



# Creating an Imperial Capitol

- ▣ Justinian rebuilt many public buildings and fortifications including a 14 mile stone wall along the city's coastline.



## *Constantinople: A Greek City (Istanbul Today)*



# *Medieval Culture*

Medieval Culture was a mix of three different cultures

- ▣ Greco-Roman Culture: Continues to be a powerful influence on European Society
- ▣ Christian Culture: Will become important as it opposes old pagan ideas and promotes strong morality and the idea of church supremacy over worldly matters
- ▣ Germanic Culture: Developed new ideas and brought new peoples into Europe

## Justinian

- ▣ 527 A.D. Justinian, A Byzantium nobleman succeeded his uncle to the throne.
- ▣ In 533 A.D. Justinian sent his best general, Belisarius to take North Africa from Germanic tribes and then took Rome. – After 16 years of fighting in Rome he was able to claim it as his own.
- ▣ He ruled as a Caesar , a dictator with absolute power.



## *Justinian's Wall*



*The Cistern provided water to the palace*







## *Hagia Sophia*







## *Sunset on the “Golden Horn”*





























## Who is this Theodora?

### ▣ Activity

- Compare what is said about Theodora in your textbook with what is said about her according to..

Browning, Robert. **Justinian and Theodora**. Praeger Publishers: (New York, 1971).

“The Study of History is a process which one should always dig beyond the surface to find the truth.”

-Me

## The Empire Falls

- ▣ After Justinian's death the Empire faced numerous issues – riots, foreign threats, palace intrigues (plots)
- ▣ The Plague of Justinian – resembled bubonic plague – 10,000 a day were dying.
- ▣ Attacks from East and West – many groups attacked Constantinople including Slavs, Persian, Avars, and Bulgars.
  - Eventually with the rise of Islam – the city fell to the Ottoman Turks in 1453.
  - For years they tried to bribe and used political marriages to avoid this.

## *The Great Schism of 1054 AD*

**Essential Question** –WHAT CAUSED THE CATHOLIC CHURCH TO SPLIT?



## *Journal Activity*

*Make a Venn Diagram detailing the differences between the :*

*Byzantine Greek Orthodox Church  
and the  
Roman Catholic Church*



## Examples of "icons"



*Παντοκράτωρ, Φωτεινή εικόνα. Έργο του Γεωργίου Παλαιολόγου - 492/3; 17ου αιώνα. Συλλογή της Επισκοπής Βουλγαρίας. Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο Βουλγαρίας.*

*Christ Pantocrator. Portable icon. Work of George Palaiologos - early 17th cent. Collection of the 4th Episcopate of Bulgaria. Antiquities of the Exarchate.*



*Παναγία & Βρεφονεκρόση. 17ος αιώνας.*

*The Virgin Mary holding the child. 17th century.*



### Byzantine Christianity Greek Orthodox Church

- 1) Byzantine emperor controlled Church affairs only (caesarpapism)
- 2) People rejected pope's claim to authority over all Christians
- 3) Clergy kept right to marry
- 4) Greek was language of the Church
- 5) Easter was main holy day
- 6) Emperor outlawed the use of icons, or holy images

### Western European Christianity Roman Catholic Church

- 1) Pope controlled Church Affairs and State Affairs
- 2) People accepted pope's claim to authority over all Christians
- 3) Clergy prohibited from marrying
- 4) Latin was language of the Church
- 5) Christmas was main holy day
- 6) Use of holy images permitted.

1054 C.E. – Differences between east and west provoked a Schism, or Permanent Split, between the *Eastern (Greek) Orthodox* and the *Roman Catholic Church*.



Read a "Chunk" on pg. 306



**Focus Question:** What was the motivation for the Orthodox Christians to create a Bible that the Slavic people could read?

## *Byzantine Missionaries Convert the Slavs*

- *The Schism created a competition for converts*
- *The Orthodox Christians took their form of Christianity to the Slavs (North of the Black Sea)*
- *Saint Methodius and Saint Cyril invented an alphabet for the Slavic languages.*
- *This allowed them to read the Bible.*
- *Many Slavic languages—including Russian use the Cyrillic Alphabet today.*



## *Who are the Slavs?*



- *people who settled in the forests north of the Black Sea  
They would form the Eastern European Countries*

## *Cyrillic Alphabet*

А а Аа Б б Бб Г г Гг  
Д д Дд Е е Ее Ё ё Ёё Ж ж Жж  
З з Зз И и Ии Й й Йй К к Кк  
Л л Лл М м Мм Н н Нн О о Оо  
П п Пп Р р Рр С с Сс Т т Тт  
У у Уу Ф ф Фф Х х Хх Ц ц Цц  
Ч ч Чч Ш ш Шш Щ щ Щщ Ъ ъ Ъ  
Ы ы ы Ь ь ь Э э Ээ Ю ю Юю Я я Яя

### *Closing and Review*

- 1) What were the major accomplishments of Justinian?*
- 2) What was the influence of Theodora?*
- 3) What was the Great Schism of 1054 A.D.?*
- 4) What was the importance of the Cyrillic Alphabet?*

*The Russian Empire  
and the invasion of the Mongols*





## *Activating Words/Concepts*

*Slavs*

*Vladimir*

*Kiev rise to power and decline*

*Ivan III*

*Czar*

*SSWH4*

*Write this at top of your notes!!*

**SSWH4 The student will analyze the importance of the Byzantine and Mongol empires between 450 CE and 1500 CE.**

B. Describe the impact Byzantium had on Moscow and the Russian Empire, the effect of Byzantine culture on Tsar Ivan III and Kiev.

## *Setting the Stage*

*In addition to sending missionaries, Byzantium also trade with their neighbors to the North, the Slavs.*

*The blending of Slavic and Greek cultures eventually produced Russian culture.*





## *The Slavs and the Varangians*

*Slavs and the "Rus" (probably Vikings)  
originally settled in Novgorod - then  
migrated to Kiev around 880 C.E.*

*Kiev was a city on the Dnieper River -  
Vikings could trade with Constantinople very easily  
Soon the differences between Slav and Viking vanished -  
they had assimilated.*

## *Kiev*



*notice the easy access to Constantinople (Istanbul)*





## *Kiev becomes Orthodox*

*Under Vladimír, Kiev adopted Christianity circa 980 C.E.*



*Read how they described the God of Byzantium ~ pg. 308*

- *The church of St. Sophia in Kiev, the second church built in 1090 still stands today.*
- *It is a model of the Hagia Sophia in Istanbul and is beautiful and very compelling.*



*Vladimir Baptizes all the citizens of Kiev*







*Kiev's Power and Decline*

*pg. 308-309*

- 1) How did Kiev grow in power and influence?*
- 2) What caused their power to decline?*

## *Kiev's Power and Decline*

*pg. 308-309*

*1) How did Kiev grow in power and influence?*

### *Vladimir's son Yaroslav the Wise*

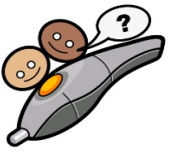
- *used political marriages for trading alliances*
- *created legal code tailored to Kiev's commercial culture (crimes against property)*
- *built a library and developed some 400 Churches*



*2) What caused their power to decline?*

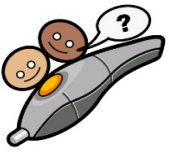
- *Death of Yarsolav - realm divide among his sons.*
- *Sons fought over best lands-issues for next generations.*
- *Crusades begins in 1095 - disrupts trade.*

*Mongols invade and burn Kiev in 1240*



1. Schisms, the foremost threat to the Christian church in the Middle Ages, were

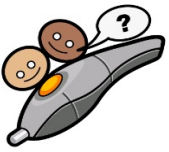
- 1 disputes between bishops concerning church lands.
- 2 formal divisions over differences in doctrine.
- 3 disagreements between kings and church leaders over the extent of secular power.
- 4 disagreements between priests and lay followers about the wealth of the clergy.



Among the Byzantines' cultural achievements is (are)

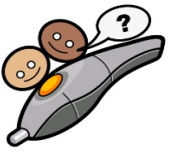
- 1 the spread of Orthodox Christianity among the Slavs.
- 2 the introduction of Islam to southern Europe.
- 3 their shipbuilding and epics about the wars of the Mediterranean Sea.
- 4 a dynamic painting style conveying deep emotion and spiritual yearning.





The Byzantine Corpus Juris Civilis( Justin's Code) was important in the late eleventh century because it

- 1 reintroduced Roman law in Byzantium.
- 2 became the basis for civil law in the West.
- 3 separated the Byzantine church and state.
- 4 tried to spread Byzantine influence more broadly



What was the predominant language of the church in the West?

- 1 Greek
- 2 Latin
- 3 German
- 4 Italian

## *The Mongol Invasions*



## *Pairs Activity*

### *Create a Concept Map*

- 1) Describe **who** the Mongols were*
- 2) Describe **where** did they conquer*
- 3) Describe **how** their rule affected Russians*

*you decide what your map should look like!*



## *Mongol Invasions*

*Who were they?*

*A ferocious group  
of nomadic  
horsemen from  
Central Asia*

*They could  
shoot from  
iron stirrups*



## Parthian Shot



*Where did they come from?*



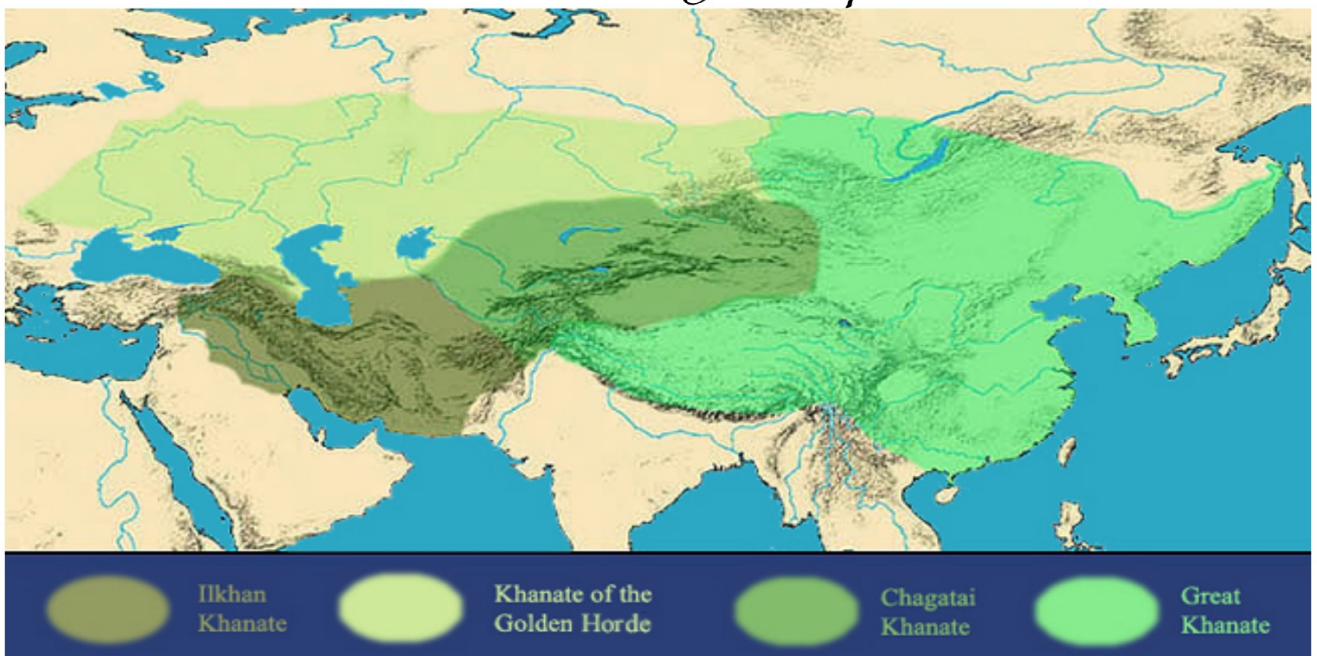


*How did they affect the Russians?*

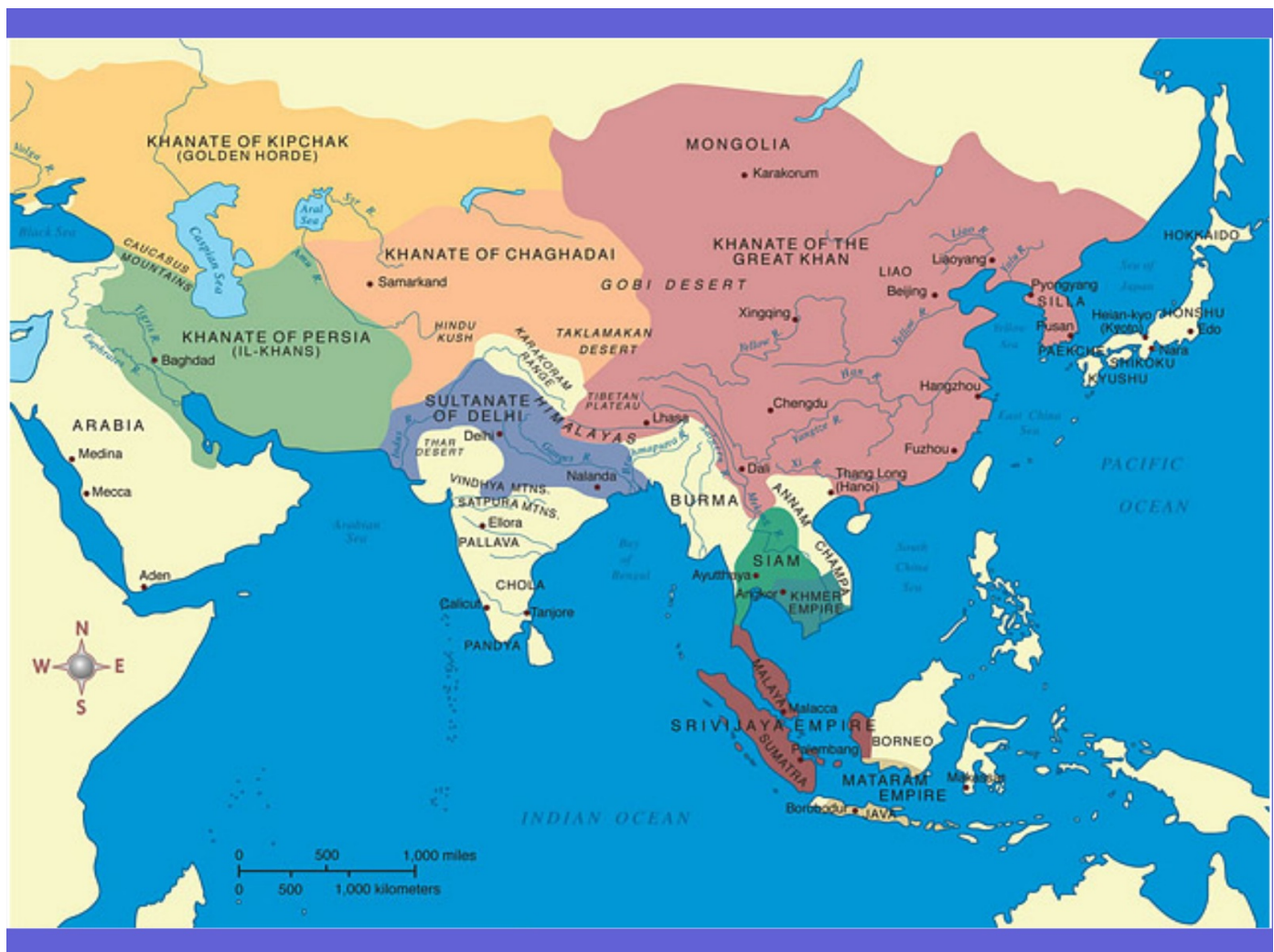
- *Russians could follow customs as long as they didn't rebel.*
- *They tolerated religions - Church acted as mediator.*
- *They demanded two things: Obedience and tribute.*

*Alexander Nevsky instructed his fellow princes to crush any rebellion against Mongols*

*Where did they conquer?*



*Asia, Europe, China - from the Yellow Sea to the  
Baltic Sea - from the Himalayas to Northern Russia*







*Developing our final learning objectives!!*

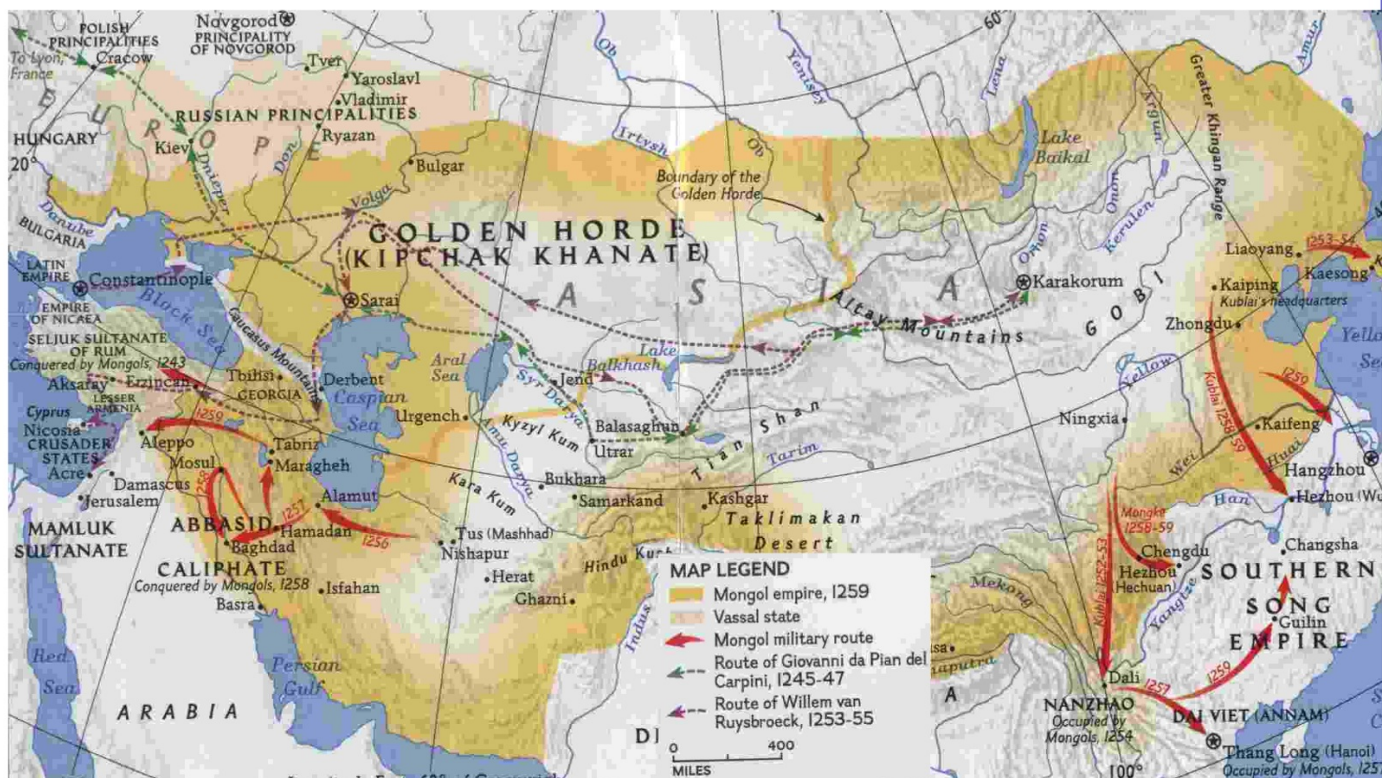
**SSWH4 The student will analyze the importance of the Byzantine and Mongol empires between 450 CE and 1500 CE.**

- b. Describe the effect of Byzantine culture had on Tsar Ivan III and Kiev, ...
- d. Analyze the spread of the Mongol Empire; include the role of Chinggis (Genghis) Khan in developing the empire, the impact of the Mongols on Russia, China and the West, the development of trade, and European observations through the writings of Marco Polo.
- e. Explain the Ottoman Empire's role in the decline of Byzantium and the capture of Constantinople in 1453 CE.

### *Essential Questions*

- 1) Who was Ivan III?*
- 2) How did Ivan III lead the Russians to Independence over the Mongols?*
- 3) How was Ivan III (and Russia) impacted by Byzantine Culture?*

## *Russia Breaks Free of Mongol Rule*





*Where will Moscow rise?  
read the clues on pg. 310*





*Reading Focus: Essential Question*

*1) Who was Ivan III, and what role did he play in creating a Russian Empire?*

*Investigate pg. 310 -311*



*Text me a two sentence response*

*Where's Waldo??*

*3) How was Ivan III (and Russia) impacted by Byzantine Culture?*

*Your textbooks won't help you!!*

*Here is your only clue!*



*What is this?  
What is in it's claws?  
TEXT IT!!*

*Use your laptops - Research in pairs - report out!!*

*Developing our final learning objectives!!*

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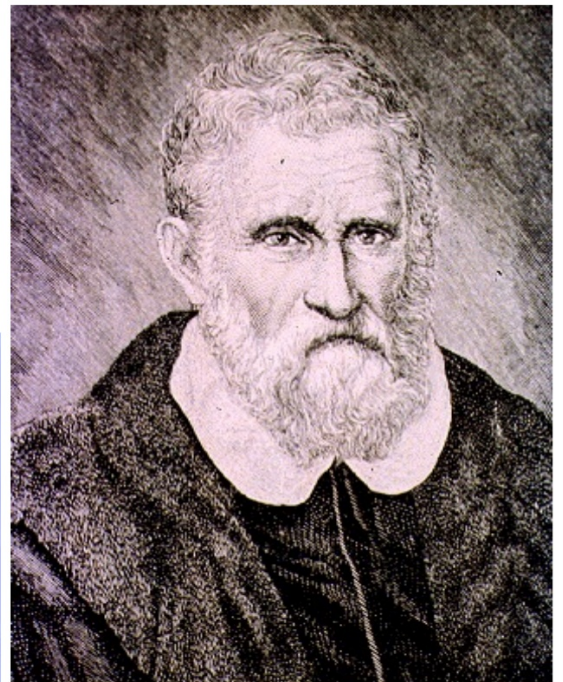
***Essential Question:***

***How did Marco Polo Describe Cathay (China)?***



## Marco Polo

Wrote *Il Milione*, which introduced Europeans to Central Asia and China.



1254-1324 Christian merchant from the Venetian Republic

***Research the contents***

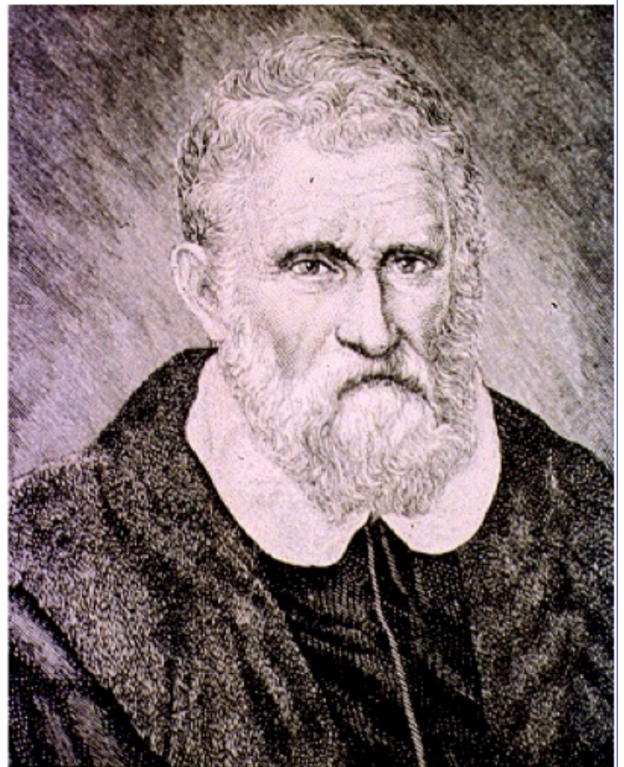
[http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/The\\_Travels\\_of\\_Marco\\_Polo](http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/The_Travels_of_Marco_Polo)

**Who is this famous man who helped to create European interest in China ?**

•Marco Polo visited and worked in the service of Kublai Khan and wrote about him:

- Four principal wives each with 10,000 attendants
- 30-40 Concubines
- Traveled Via Elephant
- *Pax Mongolia* – Great Khan and Emperor of China
- extended empire from the Pacific Ocean through Turkistan & Tibet to Russia

## Marco Polo



# Europeans to China

As a result of Kublai Khan's foreign trade policies, many merchants, travelers and missionaries came to China. Most were from Southwest Asia and India. However a few came from Europe as well. One of the most famous of these Europeans was Marco Polo.

## *Marco Polo in China*

- Marco Polo, Italian Trader Visited Yuan Court
- Kublai Kahn sent Polo on several Missions; traveled in, around China for 17 years
- 1295 , Polo imprisoned in Venice, Recounted Tales to fellow Prisoner

## *Accounts of China*

- Polo's Tales Published as Book
- Book fascinated many Europeans
- Polo described Grand Palace, with Walls Covered in Silver, Gold
- Noted Efficiency of Postal System and Use of Paper Money
- Awed by Size, Splendor of Cities

**Some scholars question whether Polo reached China or just related stories he heard in his travels,**  
but his tales increased interest in China.







*Developing our final learning objectives!!*

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## *Byzantine Empire Falls ...Finally...in 1453*



